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Terms	Documents
1997wo-us05230.ap,prai.	77

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JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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DATE: Tuesday, December 30, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	1997wo-us05230.ap,prai.	77	L3
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DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	1997wo-us05230.ap,prai.	77	L1

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 77 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20030199064 A1

L1: Entry 1 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900169
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001),

2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199064 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199064A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030199059 A1

L1: Entry 2 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900168
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547

(September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199059 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199059A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(1) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(2) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(3) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(4) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting

cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030199057 A1

L1: Entry 3 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900167
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful

for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199057 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199057A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a

sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

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(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

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(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

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(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

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(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

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USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic

acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030199056 A1

L1: Entry 4 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900166
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-

US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199056 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199056A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030199055 A1

L1: Entry 5 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900165
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999),

1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199055 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199055A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification..

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030199053 A1

L1: Entry 6 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900164
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199053 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199053A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172

or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal

muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20030199023 A1

L1: Entry 7 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 23, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-900155
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030199023 A1	October 23, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/435; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030199023A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1,

(iii) where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iv) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid

sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) (14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 8. Document ID: US 20030194791 A1

L1: Entry 8 of 77 File: DWPI Oct 16, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-899790
DERWENT-WEEK: 200382

TITLE: Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors, diabetes and various bone and/or cartilage disorders, e.g. arthritis

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565

(December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030194791 A1	October 16, 2003		636	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030194791A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO (undefined) polypeptides, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Two hundred and seventy five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, are new.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule (I) encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises a sequence with at least 80% identity to:

(a) a nucleotide sequence encoding:

(i) a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 275 amino acid sequences (S1) defined in the specification;

(ii) encoding a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(iii) an extracellular domain of a PRO polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(b) any of 275 nucleotide sequences (S2) fully defined in the specification;

(c) the full length coding sequence of a sequence selected from S2; or

(d) full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the numerous American Type Culture Collection Numbers given in the specification.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising (I);

(2) a host cell comprising the vector of (1);

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide, comprising culturing the host cell of (2);

(4) an isolated polypeptide (II) having at least 80% sequence identity to:

(a) an amino acid sequence selected from S1;

(b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited under any ATCC accession numbers defined in the specification;

(c) a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks its associated signal peptide; or

(d) an extracellular domain of a polypeptide selected from S1, where the polypeptide lacks or has its associated signal peptide;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising (II) fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence;

(6) an antibody which specifically binds to (II);

(7) methods of detecting a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing these polypeptides;

(8) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO100, PRO1801, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) from human blood, comprising contacting the blood with a PRO195, PRO202, PRO215, PRO221, PRO217, PRO222, PRO198, PRO245, PRO172, PRO265, PRO266, PRO344, PRO337, PRO322, PRO1286, PRO1279, PRO1338 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(11) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA (undefined) by skeletal muscle cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO172 or PRO719 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO182, PRO366, PRO198, PRO1868, PRO202, PRO224, PRO172, PRO301 or PRO1312 polypeptide;

(13) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO202, PRO211, PRO344 or PRO1338 polypeptide;

(14) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO366 polypeptide;

(15) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage, comprising contacting the cartilage with a PRO216 polypeptide;

(16) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO172 polypeptide;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO344 polypeptide;

(18) a method for stimulating the release of a cytokine from peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO526 or PRO1343 polypeptide;

(19) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA, comprising contacting a composition comprising the A-peptide and the factor VIIA with a PRO182 polypeptide;

(20) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO185 or PRO198 polypeptide;

(21) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells, comprising contacting the cells with a PRO222 polypeptide;

(22) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(23) an oligonucleotide probe derived from any of the nucleotide sequences cited above.

ACTIVITY - Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Cytostatic; Vulnerary; Hyperglycaemic; Hypoglycaemic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; TNF-Alpha-Agonist; Chondrocyte Stimulator; Proteoglycan Release Stimulator; Inhibitor of A-peptide binding to factor VIIA; Adipocyte Cell Differentiation Inhibitor.

Test details are described but no results are given.

USE - The PRO polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The polynucleotides may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules may also be used diagnostically for tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful for treating various bone and/or cartilage disorders, for example, sports injuries and arthritis. They are also useful in the therapeutic treatment of disorders where either the stimulation or inhibition of glucose uptake by skeletal muscle would be beneficial, for example, diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia. They are also useful for treating pericyte-associated tumors and in wound healing.

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20030207418 A1

L1: Entry 9 of 77 File: DWPI Nov 6, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-875868
DERWENT-WEEK: 200381

TITLE: New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue typing

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ;

SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
US 20030207418 A1	November 6, 2003		637	C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C07 K 14/435; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030207418A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid has at least 80% identity with a sequence comprising e.g. 746, 968 or 2386 bp and encoding a polypeptide having a sequence comprising e.g. 89, 594 or 1361 amino acids, all not defined in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising the nucleic acid;

(2) a host cell comprising the vector;

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide;

(4) an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% identity with a sequence comprising e.g., 89, 594 or 1361 amino acids;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising the polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; and

(6) an antibody that specifically binds to the polypeptide;

(7) a method of detecting a PRO1801 or PRO100 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing a PRO1801 or PRO100 polypeptide;

(8) a method of detecting a PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) a method of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1801, PRO100, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a polypeptide;

(11) a method of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing PRO1801, PRO100, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the release of TNF- alpha from human blood;

(13) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells;

(14) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells;

(15) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells;

(16) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells;

(18) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells;

(19) a method for stimulating the release of cytokine from PBMC cells;

(20) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA;

(21) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells;

(22) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells;

(23) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(24) an oligonucleotide probe derived from the nucleic acid.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The nucleic acid is useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or

treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue typing.

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20030207417 A1

L1: Entry 10 of 77 File: DWPI Nov 6, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-875867
DERWENT-WEEK: 200381

TITLE: New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue typing

INVENTOR: BAKER, K P; BERESINI, M ; DEFORGE, L ; DESNOYERS, L ; FILVAROFF, E ; GAO, W ; GERRITSEN, M E ; GODDARD, A ; GODOWSKI, P J ; GURNEY, A L ; SHERWOOD, S ; SMITH, V ; STEWART, T A ; TUMAS, D ; WATANABE, C K ; WOOD, W I ; ZHANG, Z

PRIORITY-DATA: 2001WO-US21735 (July 9, 2001), 1997WO-US05230 (March 31, 1997), 1998WO-US12456 (June 12, 1998), 1998WO-US14552 (July 14, 1998), 1998WO-US17888 (August 28, 1998), 1998WO-US18824 (September 10, 1998), 1998WO-US19093 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19094 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19177 (September 14, 1998), 1998WO-US19330 (September 16, 1998), 1998WO-US19437 (September 17, 1998), 1998WO-US21141 (October 7, 1998), 1998WO-US22991 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US22992 (October 29, 1998), 1998WO-US24855 (November 20, 1998), 1998WO-US25108 (December 1, 1998), 1999WO-US00106 (January 5, 1999), 1999WO-US05028 (March 8, 1999), 1999WO-US05190 (March 10, 1999), 2000WO-US06319 (March 10, 1999), 1999WO-US08615 (April 20, 1999), 1999WO-US10733 (May 14, 1999), 1999WO-US12252 (June 2, 1999), 1999WO-US20111 (September 1, 1999), 1999WO-US20594 (September 8, 1999), 1999WO-US20944 (September 13, 1999), 1999WO-US21090 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US21547 (September 15, 1999), 1999WO-US23089 (October 5, 1999), 1999WO-US28214 (November 29, 1999), 1999WO-US28313 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28409 (November 30, 1999), 1999WO-US28301 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28634 (December 1, 1999), 1999WO-US28551 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28564 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US28565 (December 2, 1999), 1999WO-US30095 (December 16, 1999), 1999WO-US30911 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30999 (December 20, 1999), 1999WO-US30720 (December 22, 1999), 1999WO-US31243 (December 30, 1999), 1999WO-US31274 (December 30, 1999), 2000WO-US00219 (January 5, 2000), 2000WO-US00277 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US00376 (January 6, 2000), 2000WO-US03565 (February 11, 2000), 2000WO-US04341 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04342 (February 18, 2000), 2000WO-US04414 (February 22, 2000), 2000WO-US04914 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05004 (February 24, 2000), 2000WO-US05601 (March 1, 2000), 2000WO-US05746 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US05841 (March 2, 2000), 2000WO-US06884 (March 15, 2000), 2000WO-US07377 (March 20, 2000), 2000WO-US07532 (March 21, 2000), 2000WO-US08439 (March 30, 2000), 2000WO-US13705 (May 17, 2000), 2000WO-US14042 (May 22, 2000), 2000WO-US14941 (May 30, 2000), 2000WO-US15264 (June 2, 2000), 2000WO-US20710 (July 28, 2000), 2000WO-US22031 (August 11, 2000), 2000WO-US23522 (August 23, 2000), 2000WO-US23328 (August 24, 2000), 2000WO-US30952 (November 8, 2000), 2000WO-US30873 (November 10, 2000), 2000WO-US32678 (December 1, 2000), 2000WO-US34956 (December 20, 2000), 2001WO-US06520 (February 28, 2001), 2001WO-US06666 (March 1, 2001), 2001WO-US17092 (May 25, 2001), 2001WO-US17800 (June 1, 2001), 2001WO-US19692 (June 20, 2001), 2001WO-US20116 (June 22, 2001), 2001WO-US21066 (June 29, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC

US 20030207417 A1 November 6, 2003 637 C12P021/02

INT-CL (IPC): C07 H 21/04; C12 N 5/06; C12 N 9/00; C12 P 21/02

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20030207417A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - An isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid that has at least 80% identity with a sequence comprising e.g. 746, 968 or 2386 bp and encoding a polypeptide having a sequence comprising e.g. 89, 594 or 1361 amino acids, all not defined in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a vector comprising the nucleic acid;

(2) a host cell comprising the vector;

(3) a process for producing a PRO polypeptide;

(4) an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% identity with a sequence comprising e.g., 89, 594 or 1361 amino acids;

(5) a chimeric molecule comprising the polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; and

(6) an antibody that specifically binds to the polypeptide;

(7) a method of detecting a PRO1801 or PRO100 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing a PRO1801 or PRO100 polypeptide;

(8) a method of detecting a PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(9) a method of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1801, PRO100, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(10) a method of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a polypeptide;

(11) a method of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing PRO1801, PRO100, PRO1114 or PRO4978 polypeptide;

(12) a method for stimulating the release of TNF- alpha from human blood;

(13) a method for stimulating the proliferation or differentiation of chondrocyte cells;

(14) a method for modulating the uptake of glucose or FFA by adipocyte cells;

(15) a method for stimulating the proliferation of or gene expression in pericyte cells;

(16) a method for stimulating the release of proteoglycans from cartilage;

(17) a method for stimulating the proliferation of inner ear utricular supporting cells;

(18) a method for stimulating the proliferation of T-lymphocyte cells;

(19) a method for stimulating the release of cytokine from PBMC cells;

(20) a method for inhibiting the binding of A-peptide to factor VIIA;

(21) a method for inhibiting the differentiation of adipocyte cells;

(22) a method for stimulating the proliferation of endothelial cells;

(23) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal; and

(24) an oligonucleotide probe derived from the nucleic acid.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The nucleic acid is useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue typing.

Terms	Documents
1997wo-us05230.ap,prai.	77

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  CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS:    ...secretogranin III
? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1         50   SECRETOGRANIN(W)III
S2    4684570   TREAT?
S3         13   S1 AND S2
S4          7   RD (unique items)
S5    4419265   DISEASE
S6          9   S1 AND S5
S7          6   RD (unique items)
? s diagnos?  or detect?
Processing
         3048415  DIAGNOS?
         2783866  DETECT?
      S8 5422143  DIAGNOS?  OR DETECT?
? s s1 and s8
              50  S1
         5422143  S8
      S9       5  S1 AND S8
? rd
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
     S10       3  RD (unique items)
?
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? ds

Set     Items   Description
S1         50   SECRETOGRANIN(W)III
S2    4684570   TREAT?
S3         13   S1 AND S2
S4          7   RD (unique items)
S5    4419265   DISEASE
S6          9   S1 AND S5
S7          6   RD (unique items)
S8    5422143   DIAGNOS?  OR DETECT?
S9          5   S1 AND S8
S10         3   RD (unique items)
? s neurodegener? or alzhei?
          49246  NEURODEGENER?
         155030  ALZHEI?
     S11 189049  NEURODEGENER? OR ALZHEI?
? s s1 and s11
             50  S1
         189049  S11
     S12      0  S1 AND S11
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